

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14. 1739.

No 1161.



IN all free Countries there will, from Time to Time, happen great Struggles, and those Struggles will be critical. For as it is impossible that contrary Propositions should be true, so it is as impossible that Parties acting from Principles directly opposite to each other should be Patriots; that is, should know and pursue the true Interest of their Country. When therefore Struggles between opposite Parties in free Countries come to be critical, it is of the utmost Importance to the People to judge rightly which are and which are not Patriots. For as in a free Country the Prevalence of one Party over another must depend upon the Will of the People, so it must depend upon the right Judgment the People make, whether ever they shall have an Opportunity of judging again. For if, by Mistake, they join with the pretended Patriots against such as are truly so, they betray their own Interests in the first Instance, and it will depend upon the Skill of those false Patriots, when in Power, whether ever the People shall be able again to prosecute their true Interests with Effect.

I know very well that as it is a very important Inquiry what are the certain Marks of true Patriotism, so it is an Inquiry that hath been often made, and not a few Answers hath been given thereto, not a few Signs have been laid down for sure and certain Signs of Patriotism. The Sense I have of this hath inclined me to draw out a very few Marks of this beneficent Disposition, in which almost all Writers have agreed, and therefore I think I may safely recommend them to my Readers, as Rules by which they cannot be misled.

The first of these Rules is, That true Patriots always reason calmly. The Desire of doing Good to one's Country being no other than a Desire to do Good to all its Inhabitants, must necessarily include a Disposition to treat them kindly and civilly. It is the very Essence of a Patriot to prefer the Affairs of the Publick to his own; and as nothing can be more certain than that Publick Affairs cannot so well be promoted by Heat and Passion, as by Moderation and Good-humour, it follows that a true Patriot will always pursue these Measures; and therefore this which I have first laid down must be a good Rule. Among the Hebrews we find Moses, who was a perfect Patriot, styled the meekest Man upon Earth. Among the Greeks we may observe that Phocion, who was the wisest and best Citizen in Athens, always spoke coolly, and acted on moderate Principles. In Rome also we find the best Men, and the best Friends to the Commonwealth, exactly of the same Temper. In our own Country, such Persons as have been unanimously acknowledged Patriots have been eminently distinguished by this Quality. I need instance only Sir William Temple, who, as he never attached himself closely to any Party, so he avoided all Acrimony in Speech; and as he thought it his Duty to propose whatever appeared to him to be right, so he did not think it his Duty to treat either with Dislike or Disdain such as did not see things in the same Light that he did.

ALL Pretenders to Patriotism have constantly acted quite a contrary Part; for, taking to themselves Zeal as a Cloak, they have inveighed bitterly against such as they opposed, pretending always the Publick Good, while all the Time they have been gratifying private Prejudice. Such we see was the Language of Dathan and Abiram; such in Greece were the Discourses of those who procured the Banishment of Themistocles, the Destruction of Socrates, and the Murder of Phocion; and such in Rome were the Harangues of the Enemies of Scipio, Cicero, and the other Ornaments of that State. When Lyfander the Lacedaemonian General had in View the subverting the Government of his own Country, and the Destruction of the Liberties of Greece, he concealed his black Designs under the fairest Speeches; and when he was actually corrupting the People, and endeavouring to corrupt the Oracles, he constantly commended the artless Probity of former Times, and vehemently declaimed against those Iniquities in which he placed all his Hopes. Whoever reads the

Discourses of Cataline in Sallust, will observe that he was not more a Traitor to the State than a Pretender to Patriotism; and that in the midst of the darkest Contrivances for perpetrating the most villainous Acts of Cruelty and Rebellion, he affected to speak with all the Severity of a Censor, and to gloat his barbarous Intentions with Pretences of restoring the ancient Order of things; mixing with these solemn Discourses the most bitter Invectives against the best Men in Rome, imputing it to them as a Crime that they had preserved the Wealth of their Ancestors, while himself and his Associates were become desperate through Want; though he well knew they had drawn their Wants upon themselves.

The second Rule I lay down is, that true Patriots are always disinterested. The Desire a Man hath to serve his Country, inclines him to purge himself of all suspicious Circumstances, especially that of aiming under that Pretence to serve himself. If he accepts of Offices it is with Reluctancy, but he never accepts them as the Reward of his Industry in tearing them from their former Possession; he looks upon this as inconsistent with all Pretensions to Patriotism; for he readily distinguishes between a Passion for the Service of one's Country, and the opposite Passion of serving one's self at the Expence of one's Country. The Judges of Israel took upon themselves all the Fatigues of the Administration in a Civil Capacity; they ran all Hazards for the Sake of their Country in a Military One; but they did not take to themselves large Appointments; they did not sigh after hereditary Honours, or aspire to any greater Reward than the Reputation of having done their Duty. Solon gave Laws to Athens without accepting the Title of Prince, which was offered him, and without acquiring any Fortune. Scipio, after having vanquished the most formidable Rival of Rome, retired to a private Life to avoid Envy, and therein shewed himself a greater Patriot than in subduing Africa; since it is always more glorious to conquer one's self than to conquer others; but most glorious to conquer one's self after conquering others; which was the Case of Scipio, and of other Roman Patriots.

AMONG false Patriots the Reverse of this Quality is always to be found. It is true, that false Patriots do not yield to true ones in their high Pretensions to publick Spirit; but then they never fail to mix therewith an unbounded Passion for publick Employments. Thus when Abimelech bestir'd himself to be at the Head of Affairs in Sechem, it was with a View to attain Sovereign Authority; which, when he possessed, he quickly became a Tyrant. When Pausanias pretended such an ardent Zeal to carry the Glory of Sparta to the utmost Height, he was in Fact contriving to subject Sparta and all Greece to his own Power. In Rome, whenever a Chief declaimed in Favour of the People, he was generally suspected, and Experience usually justified these Suspicions. Spurius Melius, by making Donations of Corn in a Time of Dearth, was paving the Way to reap a large Harvest for himself, had not the Senate prevented him by creating a Dictator. Marius spoke excellently well in favour of Liberty; yet he destroyed it for all that: And Caesar, with the finest Qualities in the World, effectually performed what Cataline only attempted. When therefore we know exactly what Men, who call themselves Patriots, want; when we hear them or their Dependents openly distributing the great Pests of the Nation; when we behold them contending, not so much for a Change of Measures, as of Men, we may safely conclude, that in helping them to attain their Wishes, we shall never attain ours. The Fly being caught the Net will be then hung up; the Cant of Patriotism will be quite laid aside, and when they are once Men in Power, they will talk and act in favour of Power, as arrogantly as if it had been their Birth-right.

THIRDLY; True Patriots, as they have none but good Ends in View, so they never pursue them by any other than virtuous Means. To say the Truth, it is impossible to conceive that Men should carry their Zeal for their Country so far as to hazard their Souls in its Service. For tho' a true Patriot will never fear any Danger which may affront him in the Pursuit of his Duty, yet it cannot be expected that for the Sake of doing, or endeavouring to do the Publick Service, he should risque his private Character, and therewith

all Hopes of serving the Publick for the future. I would be an easy Matter for me to produce a long List of Hebrew, Greek, and Roman Patriots, who rather chose to suffer by the Hands of their ungrateful Countrymen, than to sully their Reputations by doing even ambiguous Actions for their own Preservations.

WITH false Patriots it is never so; as the Service of the Publick is only a Pretence for the carrying on their private Purposes, so as they are Deceivers in the Main, they never scruple Deceit in lesser Things; on the contrary, they serve themselves by all Methods possible, and are never uneasy about the Unfairness of their Actions, provided they can cover them with Names that are tolerably fair: Thus for personal Prejudice, they put national Zeal; for the Love of Wrangling, a Spirit of Liberty; for a steady Aversion to all Administrations, a laudable Jealousy of Power; for the Love of crossing all Measures not projected by themselves, a generous Contempt of Adulation: In fine, they call the Want of Loyalty, Love of Freedom; and the Thirst of embarrassing publick Affairs, by the preposterous Name of publick Spirit.

THESE Marks for distinguishing true and false Patriots are so few, so clear, and so certain, that I can boldly recommend them to the Publick as Signs on which they may depend. If, like some other political Writers, I had in View the blackening of particular Characters, I should have proceeded in another Way; but as I seek not to impose upon my Readers, much less to brow-beat them, and to impose on them my Sense of Things on pain of adjudging them to want common Sense if they do not make it theirs, I have chosen this Method of laying down Rules and leaving them to apply them. We know who said, By their Fruits shall ye know them. In this Case I have attempted to distinguish certain political Fruits, and I hope in the Distinction that I have made I am not mistaken; to which I will add, that I hope my Countrymen will not mistake in their Choice, that our Posterity may not say of us what was said of another Nation, Our Fathers have eaten four Grapes, and the Childrens Teeth are set on Edges.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, March 10. N. S. Since my last the Ships commanded by the following Masters have arrived, viz. On the 8th, David Boyfman, from Kirkaldi for Lubeck: On the 9th, John Green, from Newcastle for Koningsburgh; and this Day the Blashall Taylor, and the George Wright, both of and from Hull for Dantzick, who are all sailed, with the Wind at South West, which continues.

Amsterdam, March 18. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the —, Mackay, from the Canaries; and the Pennsylvania, Henry Harley, from London.

Amsterdam, March 20. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the —, Thomas Whitway, from Topsham; the —, Robert Guthrie, from Barbary; the Success, James Renay, from Genoa; and the Catherine, Thomas Vater, from New York.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, March 12. Yesterday at One in the Afternoon sailed from Spithead, with the Wind at N. N. E. and blowing fresh, the Grantham, Capt. Roger Hale, for Bengall; the Somerset, Capt. Robert Holmes, for Bengall and Bencoolen; the Normanton, Capt. Reginald Kemey, for ditto and ditto; the Prince William, Capt. Thomas Langworth, for Madagascor and Bombay; the Warwick, Capt. Richard Shuter, for Bombay and Bengall; the Lynn, Capt. Charles Gilbert, for Madelra, Madagascor and Bengall; and the Houghton, Capt. Philip Worth, for China. The three Dutch India Men are still at Spithead, but 'tis thought will sail some time to Day if possible. His Majesty's Ship the Shoreham sailed Yesterday from the Harbour to Spithead. Yesterday sailed the Goodwin, Tetterfall, for Havre; the Providence, Harris, for Caen; the Mary, Woodlock, for Cork; and the Bridge, Judd, for Rouen.

Deal,

Deal, March 12. Wind N. by E. The Two Dutch Ships for East India are preparing to Sail. Came down since last Post and sailed thro' the Swan, Ellis, for Oporto; the Factor, Copinger, for Bourdeaux; the York, —, for Maryland; the Kitty and Nory, Mac Culloch, for Virginia; the Happy Greive, Ware, for France. Arrived and Remains, the Sarah, Read, from Zant. 'The Ships which come down all Sail through, that I can deliver no Letters.'

Graveland, March 12. Passed by the City of Rouen, Pendall, from Rouen; the Diamond, White, from Malaga; and the Providence, Soaper, from Ham-burgh.

The Prince William, Johnson, from North Carolina for London, is put into Antigua.

The Scrope, Conway, from London and Bourdeaux, is arrived at St. Christopher's in 24 Days from Bourdeaux.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arriv'd the two Mails due from Holland, by which there is Advice from Petersburg, That since there's so much Opposition made by the Republick of Poland to the Passage of the Muscovites thro' the Polish Territories for Hungaty, 'tis now determin'd by the Russian Court that the fifteen Regiments which the Czarina had nam'd for that Purpose shall not march thither.

And from Vienna, that all their Letters from the Frontiers of Turkey confirm, that the Persians have again declar'd War against the Porte, and that their Troops are marching in great Numbers towards the Ottoman Empire; which News, they add, has cast the Infidels into a great Consternation.

Several Advices from Corsica by the Way of Leghorn say, that Baron Theodore was return'd to that Island on board of a Foreign Vessel, laden with Arms and a great Quantity of Provisions.

The Providence, Capt. Miller, who in her Voyage from New England for London, got intangled among some Rocks near Guernsey, (as mentioned in one of our former) by Letters from thence dated the 7th Inst. was fortunately got out, and going into the Harbour to reload her Cargo for London.

Yesterday Morning died, in the 77th Year of his Age, at his House in St. James's Place, the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Selkirk, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty. His Lordship was next Brother to James late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who was Knight of the Garter, and also of the Thistle in Scotland, but was unfortunately kill'd in a Duel with Charles Lord Mohun, in Hyde Park the 15th of November 1712. His Lordship was likewise Brother to George late Earl of Orkney, and to the present Lord Archibald Hamilton.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Abercorn will be elected one of the 16 Peers of Scotland.

And that the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley, Knight of the Thistle, will be appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, in the room of the late Earl of Selkirk.

Yesterday Money was sent to Wolwich, from the Pay-Office in Broad-street, to pay the Company of his Majesty's Ship the Romney, to the 31st of December last.

And next Tuesday two Months Wages due in fix will be paid to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Roe Buck and Dublin Yacht.

Yesterday a Commission of the Peace for the County of Cornwall pass'd the Great Seal.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Greeting in Suffolk, was married at Ely House Chapel to Miss Catherine Butts, a beautiful young Lady, and a near Relation of the Right Rev. Dr. Butts, Lord Bishop of Ely.

Yesterday one Constable was committed to New Prison by Justice Mitchell, for robbing Mrs. Read at Hockley in the Hole about Seven Years ago; there was another Person aiding the said Constable when the Robbery was committed. They put the said Mrs. Read upon her Head in a Tub of Water, one held her in it, and took from her 20 Guineas.

Last Thursday Night a Fire happened at the Wood-house near Eccleshall in the County of Stafford, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Wright, Chaplain to Sir Bryan Broughton, and Rector of Eastcheap in Lincolnshire, which consumed the said House, Outhouses, &c. 15 Horses, and a great Number of Cows.

Yesterday Morning James Turner was committed to Newgate by Sir Joseph Eyles, for stealing several Sacks of Barley from out of the Lighter of Mr. John Maylin.

Yesterday Morning was married at Guildhall

Chapel, Mr. Toriabo, an eminent Merchant of this City, to Miss Nanny Masters, one of the Daughters of Sir Harcourt Masters, a celebrated Beauty and a considerable Fortune.

We hear that the fine Medal of MILTON lately struck at the Tower will be made publick and sold by Mr. Deards in the Court of Requests and in Fleetstreet. The Copper will be Half a Guinea, the Silver one Guinea, and the Gold, which weighs above three Ounces, 14l. a-piece.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening
at London Bridge. } 02 20 } 02 29

Bank Stock 144 1-4th. India 170 3-8ths. 1-4th. South Sea 100 1-half, 5-8ths. Old Annuity 113 3-8ths to 1-8th. New Ditto 110 7-8ths. 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 105. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-4th. Royal Assurance 104 1-4th. London Assurance 13 1-half. African 13 1-half India Bonds 61 11s. to 12s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21 8s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21 10s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 31 5s. Welsh ditto 13s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

Custom-house, London, March 6, 1738.

For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 14th of March, 1738. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Custom-House, London; several Parcels of Boben and Green Tea, raw and roasted Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Usquebaugh and Tobacco, (clear of all Duties) To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the 12th, Tuesday the 13th of March, and in the Morning before the Sale, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three and Five in the Afternoon; where Catalogues will be delivered.

In a few Days will be published,

(Beautifully Printed in Three Neat Pocket Volumes, illustrated with near 100 Copper-Plates)

The Fourth Edition, Revised and Corrected, of

SPECTACLE DE LA NATURE :

OR, NATURE DISPLAY'D. Being Discourses on such Particulars of Natural History as were thought most proper to excite the Curiosity and form the Minds of Youth. Translated from the Original French

By Mr. HUMPHREYS.

N. B. The Fourth Volume in Octavo and Twelves is in the Press, and will be published with all Expedition.

Printed for J. and J. Pemberton in Fleet-street; R. Franklin in Covent-Garden; and C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row.

Where may be had, lately published, in Three Volumes Octavo, The THIRD EDITION of the same BOOK. Printed upon a larger Letter, and illustrated with near One Hundred Copper-Plates.

This Day is publish'd,

The SECOND VOLUME, of

THE Moral Philosopher. Being a farther Vindication of Moral Truth and Reason; Occasioned by two Books lately published:

One intitled,

The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testaments asserted. With a particular Vindication of Moses and the Prophets, Our Saviour Jesus Christ, and his Apostles, against the Unjust Assertions, and False Reasonings of a Book intitled, The MORAL PHILOSOPHER. By the Rev. Mr. LELAND.

The other intitled,

EUSEBIUS: Or, The True Christian's Defence, &c. By the Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN.

By PHILALETHES.

Printed: And sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster: Of whom may be had the First Volume just reprinted.

This Day is Publish'd,

The Third Edition, with Additions, of

THE CURE of DEISM: Or, The

Mediatorial Scheme by JESUS CHRIST the only True Religion. In Answer to the Objections started, and to the very imperfect Account of The Religion of Nature, and of Christianity, given by the two Oracles of Deism, the Author of Christianity as old as the Creation, and the Author of the Characteristicks. With an Application to Pagans, Quakers, Socinians, and Scepticks. And an Appendix, in Answer to a Book entitled, The Moral Philosopher. In Two Volumes. The Second Edition.

To which is added,

I. An Objection to the Mediatorial Scheme, in a Letter to the Author; and his Answer to it.
II. Some Sublime Sentiments of the Great Lord Bacon concerning the Mediator.

By a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

I came not to destroy the Law, but to fulfil it.

To believe in GOD, believe also in ME.

Printed for the Authors and Sold by Mess. Bettesworth and Hitch, Mess. Innes and Manby, C. Rivington, J. and P. Knapton, R. Robinson, T. Longman, and S. Birt. Where the Additions may be had separate.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row,

IF Mr. Charles Knight, a Limner, who was for some Months at Blandford, and left that Town about two Years ago, and came to London in the Stage Coach, will please to let Mr. William Richardson, at the London Assurance House in Cornhill, London, know where he may see him, or write to him, it may be to his Advantage.

Lately Published,

The following Classics in English, Sold by JOHN OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

I. THE Works of ANACREON, Trans-

lated into English Verse, with Notes Explanatory and Poetical. To which are added, The Odes, Fragments and Epigrams of Sappho, with the Original Greek placed opposite to the Translation; By Mr. Addison. Pr. Bound 3s.

II. The Works of PETRONIUS AGRIPPIN in Prose and Verse. Translated from the Latin by Mr. Addison. To which are prefixed, the Life of Petronius, and a Character of his Writings by Monsieur St. Evremont. Price Bound 3s.

III. The Iliad of HOMER. Translated from the Greek into Blank Verse. By Mr. Broom, Mr. Oldisworth and Mr. Ozell. To which are added, a Preface, the Life of Homer, and Notes by Madam Dacier. Illustrated with 26 Cuts, design'd by Copeell. In Five Volumes. The third Edition. Price Bound 12s. 6d.

IV. The Works of VIRGIL. Translated into English Verse. By Richard, late Earl of Lauderdale. The third Edition. In two Volumes. Price Bound 4s.

V. Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of HORACE, in English Verse. To which is prefix'd, The Life of Horace, written by Suetonius, and Translated from Dr. Bentley's Latin Edition. By Mr. Oldisworth. The third Edition. Price Stitch'd 1s.

Nottingham, Dec. 30. 1738.

Whereas there was Stolen out of

James Waddell's Cart this Evening, a small Truss, in which were two Tin Boxes, containing, amongst other Papers, the following Bills upon Hoifiers in London, viz. Samuel Wood on John Smallwood, due 11 Feb. next, 50l. Ditto due 11 March, 50l. Samuel Wood on Thomas Street, due 11 Feb. 20l. Ditto due 11 March, 20l. Samuel Wood on Paul Beinfally, due 11 Feb. 15l. 4s. Samuel Wood on George Bond, due 11 Feb. 15l. 10s. Richard Seamer on John Twells, due 28 May, 10l. John Killinger, Jun. on Thomas Stiles, due 1 March, 20l. Thomas Innocent on Francis Taverner, due 9 June, 20l. Ditto on Bathcombe, due 9 May, 10l. 10s. Richard Seamer on Morton, 21l. All payable to Abel Smith and Comp. but none endorsed by them, except the last-mentioned Bill of 21l. Likewise the following Bills which were return'd for Non-payment, viz. John Darby on Thomas Ruggles, 28l. due 14 Nov. last. William Steel on Thomas Ruggles, due 15 Nov. 36l. Thomas Gayton on Charles Abbott, due 7 Nov. 30l. Edward Denton on Charles Abbott, due 20 Nov. 22l. 10s. John Hacton on Thomas Ames, due 10 Nov. 14l. 7s. Thomas Holt on Francis Wright, due 22 Dec. 21l. 8s. 6d. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Abel Smith and Comp. Bankers in Nottingham, or Mr. Samuel Smith in Woodstreet, London, on or before the 30th of March next, shall have five Guineas Reward, and no Questions ask'd. And if any of the said Bills are offer'd in Payment or Discount, you are desired to stop the same, and give Notice to the said Samuel Smith or Abel Smith, and you shall be allow'd all reasonable Charges. And whoever shall discover the Person or Persons that stole the said Truss, so as to be convicted thereof, shall have Twenty Guineas Reward paid them by Mr. Abel Smith of Nottingham.

N. B. Payment of all the Bills are stopp'd, and are of no Use but to the Owner.

The so-much Famed HYPO-DROPS.

Which in a few Days infallibly cure

HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the VAPOURS in Women, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Life from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, four Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Purses, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head; and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinaacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fixed or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so-much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions.